VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rent or debts.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union

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WALKER QUITS AS MAYOR; McKEE, ANOTHER TAMMANY STRIKE BREAKER ON JOB

Roosevelt Permitted Mayor to Resign So He Could Run in November Election

Action Helps Roosevelt in Presidential Campaign Pose As Anti-Tammany

(See Editorial Page 4)

New York's "Broadway butterfly" mayor, and tool of the capitalist class Jimmy Walker has resigned under fire of charges of graft and corruption. His resignation was accompained by an attack on governor Roosevelt wherein he charged the democratic presidential candidate with bias, declaring Roosevelt's conduct of hearings in his case amounted to a lynching.

Joseph V. McKee, who has shared with Walker responsibility for all the vicious and murderous attacks against the working class of New York, is in office as acting mayor until the election on November 4.

Yesterday afternoon City Clerk Michael V. Cruise certified to the board of elections that the office of mayor was vacant and would be filled at the general elections in November.

In spite of the overwhelming evidence that Walker, during his term in office had got hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes from bus corporations, from Paul Block, the millionaire publisher, and from many other sources, Roosevelt deliberately refrained from taking action so as to give Walker a chance to resign. Thus the case is not brought to a conclusion, but is suddenly stopped at a stage when doubt can be cast upon the actual guilt of the grafter, Walker. This wholesale grafting is a usual accompaniment of the present rotten capitalist system.

The fact that Walker issued a statement calling Roosevelt names helps Roosevelt in his election campaign outside New York, inasmuch as it makes it appear that the New York Governor has broken with Tammany Hall, which elected him Governor.

At the same time it saves Walker, because it enables him to run again for Mayor in the coming election, whereas if he had been removed by Roosevelt he would have been disqualified from running.

Walker-McKee Anti-Labor Heads

Fought Strikers and Jobless Workers

Mayor Walker's record, which is identical with the program of his henchman, Joseph V. McKee, now mayor, has been written with the blood of workers who dared to stand up and fight against the bosses' hunger program.

WALKER

One of the outstanding chapters of Walker's record is the unprovoked and savage attack on 110,000 unemployed workers demonstrating for relief on March 6, 1930.

On April 21 of this year Walker's policemen attacked several thousand workers, demanding immediate relief.

Walker Strikebreaker

As soon as he was installed as Mayor of New York, Walker showed himself a strike-breaker. In 1926 he sent his policemen to protect armed thugs and professional scabs hired to terrorize the I.R.T. employees striking for better wages. Detectives sent by Walker to the strikers' headquarters fractured the skulls of several workers.

In March, 1931, Jimmy Walker sent 3,000 patrolmen to protect the interests of the I.R.T. and promised 14,000 more of them on call. This while I.R.T. employees were being beaten up and terrorized by hired thugs

Gangster.

In November, 1931, Walker used scores of policemen and gangsters to beat up Communist watchers at the polls

After increasing his own salary by $15,000, Walker called for a "voluntary" wage-cut affecting 147 city employees. Under his regime the street cleaners and truck drivers had their meager salaries cut down by fines, etc.

The murder of the food worker, Steve Katovis, of Alfred Levi, the Negro worker in Harlem, and of many other workers was also the direct result of Mayor Walker's policy of terror against strikers and unemployed workers who were fighting for better conditions.

Civil War in Ecuador Not Over; Many Killed

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 2—A workers' and peasants' uprising was feared here as all available troops were sent to Quito to fight against the partisan forces of Neptali Bonifaz, disqualified president-elect.

The federal troops besieging Quito began an offensive this morning in an effort to recapture the capital from the rebel forces. After several hours o fierce fighting, the rebel orces displayed a white flag.

The exact number of casualties is not known, but it is indicated that it is very high.

HOOVER GOV'T PLANS NEW CUTS

Teagle Announces New Wage-Cut Slogan

The new wave of wage cuts that the Dialy Worker prophesied would follow the conference last week between Hoover and the country's leading capitalists will be put into effect soon, an announcement by Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey indicates.

The wage-cut will be put over under the hypocritical slogan of a "share of the worke movement." Teagle appointed by Hoover to organize the wage slashing drive, stated that 1,000,000 workers could be given jobs if these workers who still had jobs would be willing to work part-time.

The Hoover government and the capitalists hope to do two things with this latest move. Firstly, the wages of those still at work will be cut so that "the employer can put other men to work." Secondly, the relief which is being distributed to unemployed workers, niggardly as it is, will be cut down on the pretext that relief is no longer necessary since everybody will "soon have a job."

Workers must unite their forces under the ledaership of the revolutionary trade unions and the Unemployed Councils to wage a relentless fight against the coming wage cuts and the further cutting of relief.

Paraguay Rejects 30-DayGrand Chaco Truce

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 2. — The Government of Paragua refused to suspend the warfare in the Grand Chaco region unless the Government of Bolivia agrees to return the forts seized after June 15th, it was learned here

READERS!

Unless the workers, especially those of New York and vicinity, can by unsparing self-sacrifice send $5,000 to the Daily Worker office over Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the publication of the Daily Worker will stop. Yesterday the Daily Worker got out only by a last minute effort. It got out late because of our inability to pay the bills. We cannot continue any longer unless our emergency call is met with revolutionary energy and decisiveness.

Workers are urged to borrow money wherever possible. New York workers are asked not to use the mails. It will be too late. No matter how far you ride, bring the money yourself to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., 5th floor. After 5 p. m. Saturday at 35 East 12th Street, 5th floor.

During these critical days, the office of the Daily Worker will be open Saturday, Sunday and Monday until 12 o'clock midnight. Out of town workers are urged to wire in their contributions as sending it by mail may delay it until after Monday night.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—DAILY WORKER

FARMERS FIGHT ON IN IOWA

100 Per Cent Blockade At Sioux City

DES MOINES, Sept. 2.—Farmers today continued picketing the highways at Sioux City and various points in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, despite the fact that Milo Reno, president of the Farmers Association, has attempted to smash the movement by calling a nine-day truce.

At Sioux City the blockade continues 100 per cent effective. All highways leading from Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota are blockaded against all farm products except milk. Pickets across the boundary in Nebraska turned back twenty trucks of live stock and continued to blockade the roads from South Dakota.

Picketing continued on the highways leading into Omaha from the West and at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

John Chalmers, Iowa chairman of the holiday association, in a desperate attempt to trick the embattled and starving farmers to give up the fight, said today that "the battle will go on," only following the conference of the mid-Western Governors. To all appearances this conference will not take place as only four of the fifteen Governors have stated that they will attend.

At Clinton, where the farmers have been putting up a militant fight, several hundred mobilized and threatened to storm the jail when five pickets were held. The County officials were forced to release the arrrested farmers.

Preparations are being speeded for a mass meeting of farmers which will be addressed by Williliam Z. Fostef, Communist candidate for President of the United States. Foster's meeting will be held in the East Side High School.

"The farmers must continue their struggle over the heads of Reno and Chalmers," said a statement issued by the Communist Party today. "Elect your own committees and cooperate with the United Farmers League. Declare a tax strike Resist sheriff sales and foreclosure. Direct the struggle against the big meat packers and the milk trust."

Long Branch Mooney I. L. D. Celebrates First Anniversary

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The Tom Mooney branch of the I.L.D. in Long Branch, New Jersey, celebrated its first anniversary recently

This branch was organized one year ago by Comrades E. Davis, S. Davis, William Rich, Maimie Rich and their daughter, Mary, who later became the director of the first Pioneers of Long Branch. During the year the branch grew to a membership of 135 and has made itself prominent in Long Branch by holding protest demonstrations, almost nightly, against local, national and international persecutions of workers by the bosses and by fighting race discrimination.

Comrades D. C. Morgan and Dora Batt were present at this celebration. Both spoke on the I.L.D.

VOTE COMMUNIST

Against Imperialist War; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union

SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL WORKERS IN HUNGER MARCH

Demonstrating for immediate relief before the Illinois Steel in South Chicago. Steel workers throughout the country are looking towards the heroic strike of the Warren-Ohio steel workers against a wage cut.

STRIKERS TIGHTEN LINES AT REPUBLIC STEEL MILLS

Support the Warren Steel Worker Strike

Trade Unity Unity League Points Out the Significance of This Struggle

NEW YORK.—A call to all workers for militant support of the strike of the steel workers in Warren has been issued by the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League here. It says:

"The strike of the steel workers in the Republic Steel of Warren, Ohio is of historic significance. It is the first big strike of steel workers since 1919. Until today the rising tide of struggle against wage cuts has been mainly confined to the miners, textile workers, the building and needle workers. The steel workers have been attacked most sharply throughout the crisis but only now they are beginning to answer the attack .

T.U.U.L. UNION LEADS

"And there are two significant facts that stand out in the struggle of the Ohio steel workers. First, it is the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, recently formed in Pittsburgh, that is leading the fight. Secondly, Wm. Z. Foster, who in spite of the sabotage of the A.F.L. officials, organized and led the 1919 steel strike, is the leader of the organization with which the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has become the inheritor of all the fighting traditions of the steel and metal workers. It is no accident that on the National Committee of the new union are to be found, Wm. Z. Foster the leader of the 1919 strike. Pat Cush, one of the active workers in the Homestead strike of 1892. Bud England, militant oppositionist in the Amalgamated for years, and last but not least, as honorary chairman of the union has been elected the moulder, Tom Mooney.

Begins Wave of Struggle

"This struggle is the beginning of new waves of strikes in the industries that have not as yet been included in the mass strikes that have been mounting in the recent period. It means the biginning of mass actions of the employed and unemployed in the large scale basic industry of the country.

"It is therefore urgent that the whole working class come to the support of the fighting steel workers. We must at once mobilize support to the strikers. Relief must be organized. Solidarity messages should be sent from all workers organizations.

"WE MUST ACT QUICKLY. WE MUST SHOW THE STEEL WORKERS WE ARE BEHIND THEM; THAT THEY CAN COUNT ON OUR SUPPORT.

"Hold mass meetings, organize collections of relief; send donations to the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, 331 Main Ave., Warren, O."

(Signed) TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE, National Executive Board.

STOP SCABS FROM COMING TO AREA!

Amalgamated Openly Threatens Strikers

WARREN, Ohio, Sept 2—The striking steel workers of the Republic company's Trumbull plant sweep into the second and third night of their revolt against the six per cent wage cut with a general tightening of their lines and with the officials of the A. F. of L. union here thoroughly exposed as wage-cutting and strike-breaking agents.

A mass meeting was held yesterday to broadeh the strike committee to include all departments of the mill, and to represent members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the striking rank and file of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. L.), the unorganized strikers and the thousands of unemployed in this steel area. The jobless pledge not to scab.

Stop Scab Shipments

The meeting issued a call to steel workers in Youngstown and other Ohio steel towns, to the workers and unemployed in Pennsylvania steel towns, to hold meeting and perfect organization to stop scabs from being sent to Warren.

The Amalgamated officials here, in the Trumbull lodge No 73 of the A. A., yesterday published statements in the afternoon papers which establish their open unity with Republic Steel in the wage cut and strike-breaking campaign, and in the attempt to recruit scabs.

The A. A. officials say:

"We want to assure men who work in the Warren works that we will see that any man either coming to or while at work will be protected. We have the support of all city, county and state authorities in this matter All Amalgamated Association men employed in this plant will report for work in their regular turns, and we again assure them that they will be protected."

The A. A. officials are in this way aiding in recruiting non-union men to take the places of their own striking members.

The Mosleites are up to their ears in this attempt to sell out the Warren steel workers.

The local papers yesterday began for the first time to play up Communist participation in the strike, and are now using the old "Red Scare" tactics again.

Both the Amalgamated and the company officials now claim that there is no wage cut, although Wednesday the local press published big stories about the cu

FOSTER DRIVEN FROM ZIEGLER BY 300 GUNMEN

Supporting Struggle of Thousands of Miners on Strike Against Wage Cut; Speaks Today

Franklin County Miners Roused to White Heat —Sheriff Granted Permit to Trap Foster

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 2.—Three hundred armed deputies commanded by Sheriff Browning Robinson and also led by Edmundson, the Lewis agent in Southern Illinois, smashed the meeting here at which hundreds of miners were gathered last night to hear William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president.

Foster was to have spoken in Zeigler, on the tactics needed to win the great Illinois miners strike against the 18 per cent wage cut ordered by the operators and agreed to by the United Mine Workers International and Illinois district officials. The contract for the cut was signed after the miners had twice voted it down on referendum.

In breaking up the meeting at Zeigler, the deputies drove Foster out and he went to St. Louis, from where he goes to speak at a great mass meetings of miners in Gillespie, Ill., tomorrow. The Gillespie meeting will be at the City Park, at 7 p. m.

Win the Strike

Foster calls on the miners to form rank and file strike committees in each local, federate them on a sub-district and district basis, and make the district strike committee the sole agency for negotiating with the employers. He calls for mass picketing and mass marching, and for unity with the struggle against wage cuts in Indiana and Kentucky.

Foster's speech in Zeigler might well have pulled the miners of Franklin County into the ranks of the strikers, and for this reason his meeting was attacked.

After Foster's speech in Gillespie tomorrow, he speaks at Reservoir Park, Springfield (also a mine center) at 3 p. m., Sept. 4.

Search for Foster

After the smashing of the Zeigler meeting, Franklin County authorities announced that they were searching for Foster to arrest him.

In order to trap Foster, the authorities had given a permit for the Zeigler meeting, and publicly announced they had done so. When the great crowd of miners assembled at Liberty Hall, at 7 p. m., the local committee in charge started to open the doors, and just then the swarm of deputies launched their attack.

Foster was just entering when forty or fifty headed him off and drove him from town by force.

The miners of Zeigler are seething with indignation.

After Foster was ejected from town, Sheriff Browning Robinson tried to take advantage of the opportunity he had already missed, to seize the Communist candidate, and issued orders to comb the county for Foster.

* * *

Center of Struggle

Zeigler, in Franklin county, is and has been for years a center of coal miners' struggle against wage cuts. On August 22, when the miners of the big Bell & Zoller mine here struck and threw a picket line around the mine, deputies attacked them at night, shot one picket, Dominic Lauranti, in the back and killed him, shot two other pickets and wounded them, then early in the morning, opened fire on a group of strikers in the street and wounded five of them, one a boy of ten years age. The Bell-Zoller mine resumed work.

The miners of Franklin county have been prevented from picketing and mines kept running literally at the point of guns.

Sheriff Browning Robinson deputised thousands local business men and others, and ambushed and shot up 25,000 marching miners at Mulkeytown, in the night of Aug. 24.

Previously the sheriff menaced with machine guns and ran out of the county the committee of Mid-western College students coming to investigate terror and distribute relief.

Sheriff Continues Attempt to Arrest Foster, Says Press

NEW YORK.—Capitalist press reports yesterday from Zeigler, tell of the Franklin county authorities continuing their search for Foster today and say: "The thought was expressed that Foster might have been forcibly detained."

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—Foster gave an interview to the press in St. Louis today in which he said that he had recognized several mine guards and coal company detectives in the ranks of the deputies. He said: "About 40 or 50 officers refused to allow me to enter and forced me to leave town." I had already obtained a permit to speak."

PICKETS CLOSE MORE BRITISH COTTON MILLS

Members ofParliament in Another Effort to Break Strike

(By Inprecorr Cable)

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 2.—The strike of 250,00 textile workers is practically complete throughout the mill area except in the towns right around Manchester. In the outlying sections the mills were all closed yesterday, by the determined picketing of the strikers.

Efforts of the operators, the reformist union officials and of various forces like the Labor Party to throw the whole strike issue into arbitration are continuing.

The Manchester Guardian, a "Liberal" paper reports that Macdonald's "National" Government is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to intervene in the strike.

Capitalist press agencies in New York reported yesterday that three members of Parliament from Lancashire have arrived at Manchester and called a conference of mill owners and reactionary union officials. The same reports state that the British Trades Union Congress (something like the A. F. L. convention here) will meet Monday in Newcastle and will make the settlement of the strike its main order of business.

Nanking Continues to Murder Workers; 14 Communists Executed

(Inprecorr Cable)

SHANGHAI, China, Sept., 2.—The official Nanking government "Kuomin News Agency" reports that 14 Communists have been executed for what it calls "conspiracy" in Tsingchow, in Shantung province. Thirteen others are awainting trial on the same charges.

Czech Rulers Prohibit Scottsboro Meetings But HailMayorCermak

(Inprecorr Cable)

PRAGUE, Czech-Slovakia, Sept., 2.—The Chcco-Slovak government, which recently acclaimed the anti-labor Cermak of Chicago, new refuses to allow meetings for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys in any of the large cities of the country.

Meetings at which J. Louis Engdhal and Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the framed Negro boys were to speak, had been scheduled for Prauge, Brunn, Olmuiz and Ostrau.

ATTACK I L. D. MEETING

NEW YORK.—Following a gangster attack on an open air meeting held by the Jim Connelly Branch of the International Labor Defense at 147th St. and Brook Ave., Thursday night, police arrested Louis A. Baum, the speaker who was addressing the workers calling on them to rally to the defense of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and class war prisoners throughout the world. Baum was later rele

Vets Back Demand That McKee See Relief Marchers

W. E. S. L. GROUP TELLS McKEE THEY SUPPORT MARCH

Mayor Tries to Dodge Issue But Makes Appointment

NEW YORK.—The demand of tens of thousands of New York workers behind the Unemployed Council that Mayor McKee call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen on September 10th to receive the Relief Marchers was supported yesterday by two delegations representing additional support for the move.

A delegation from the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League told McKee the World War veterans in this city were behind the demand. McKee attempted to evade the issue and finally made an appointment with the ex-servicemen for next Tuesday. A delegation representing 10,000 women in the United Council of Working-class Women that demanded to see McKee was told by one official that McKee automatically resigned his post as chairman of the Board of Aldermen when he became Mayor, but other officials in City Hall maintained that McKee was holding both positions and therefore could convoke the special meeting. Workers' organizations all over the city are sending resolutions to McKee demanding that he receive the marchers.

Representatives of two thousand more workers at a conference in East New York Thursday night formed a new Unemployed Council and endorsed the Relief March.

The Relief March is expected to be the biggest and most militant demonstration for immediate relief ever held in this city.

The desperate poverty of the more than one million unemployed workers in New York has become still more unbearable as a result of the cutting by half of all unemployed relief by the Home Relief Bureaus. The Home Relief Bureaus have announced that their funds are virtually exhausted.

Among the demands that the Relief Marchers will make on the city government are: Immediate cash relief of $10 a week for all families of two with $3 additional for every dependent; no evictions of the unemployed; the opening of free milk stations for workers' children; and the opening of free unemployment bureaus to be controlled by the workers.

Rent Strikers at 581-587 Beck St. Win 10 P. C. Reduction

NEW YORK.—After a rent strike of three weeks' duration, the tenants of 581-587 Beck St. have won all their demands from the landlord. The rent strikers were militantly supported by the workers in the neighborhood under the leadership of the Beck St. Block Committee of the Bronx Unemployed Council.

The demands won are: a 10 per cent reduction in rent; recognition of the House Committee; no evictions of unemployed workers; the apartments to be repainted, the work to be done by workers living in the house.

CITY ELECTION NOTES

NEW YORK.—Leading candidates of the Communist Party will address six central election campaign demonstrations of workers in the various sections of the city Friday night. Three demonstrations will be held Saturday night. The speakers scheduled to appear at the Friday demonstrations are Israel Amter, candidate for Governor of New York; Henry Shepard, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; William W. Weinstone, candidate for the U. S. Senate; Emanuel Levin, candidate from the 7th Congressional District; George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Carl Brodsky, candidate from the 23rd Congressional District.

AMTER

Israel Amter, who last week returned from his second up-state campaign tour of industrial and agricultural centers, will address the workers in Yonkers.

SHEPARD AND BRODSKY

Shepard and Brodsky will speak at the central demonstration in the Lower Bronx, to be held at Longwood and Prospect Avenues.

WEINSTONE

Weinstone, who, besides being the candidate for the U. S. Senate, is editor of the Daily Worker, will speak to the workers of Brownsville at the Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Avenue. This will be Weinstone's last appearance at a central demonstration before his departure for an up-state campaign tour, scheduled to begin on Sept. 5.

POWERS

George E. Powers will speak at the Central demonstration in Harlem, at 138th Street and Seventh Avenue. All meetings held by the Communist election candidates on Seventh Avenue have hitherto been broken up by the Tammany police, who have an agreement with the Socialist Party to drive all Communists off that avenue. As a result of the militancy of the workers when the police broke up the last two Friday night meetings on Seventh Avenue, the police have been forced to issue a permit for this meeting.

LEVIN

Emanuel Levin will speak at the Williamsburgh central demonstration, which will be held at Grand Street Extension and Havemeyer Avenue.

Numerous preliminary rallies have been arranged to precede the central demonstrations. From these the workers will march to the central rallying points for the main meeting of the evening.

SATURDAY'S RALLIES

Israel Amter, candidate for Governor of New York, will speak at Saturday's central election campaign demonstration on Tenth Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan. Also on the platform with him will be Abraham Markoff, candidate from the 14th Congressional District, and Helen Lynch, candidate from the 8th Assembly District.

Henry Shepard will be the main speaker at the Upper Bronx central demonstration, 174th Street and Vyse Avenue. Moissaye Olgin, candidate from the 24th Congressional District, will also address the meeting.

Carl Brodsky, candidate from the 23rd Congressional District, and Helen Allison, from the 14th Assembly District, will speak at Ninth Avenue and West 53rd Street, at the central demonstration of the workers of Upper Manhattan.

Helen Allison from the 14th Assembly District and John Adams will speak at Ninth Avenue and West 53rd Street, at the central demonstration of the workers of Upper Manhattan.

Relief for Families of Semen and Kruziak Won by Demonstration

NEW YORK.—A demonstration in front of the Home Relief Bureau led by the Downtown Unemployed Council yesterday resulted in a victory for the workers, who had demanded that the Bureau supply immediate relief to the families of Semen and Kruziak, two workers who were murdered recently by agents of the bosses at a Communist election campaign meeting on the East Side.

The 300 workers at the demonstration also passed a resolution demanding that Mayor McKee call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to receive the Relief Marchers on September 10.

THREE CHILDREN ARE DENIED BAIL

Capitalism's Answer to Starving Kids

NEW YORK.—Capitalism's answer to the 6,000,000 American children who the Hoover government admits are starving was handed down in Children's Court yesterday when three children who were jailed for demanding milk from the City Relief Bureau last Monday were held without bail for further "investigation" and one of them, Nathan Greenberg, was ordered examined to "determine his sanity." It is clear that the court will try to have the boy sent to an insane asylum.

Judge Levy ordered the International Labor Defense attorneys thrown bodily out of court when they demanded that the 15-year-old boy be allowed out on bail, a right which is even accorded to murderers.

Relatives of the boy say that his head is badly bruised and swollen as a result of beatings he has received in jail. The other two children, Helen Marinich, 13, and Sophie Jacobs 14, were ordered kept in jail until next week, when they will be sentenced. All have been found guilty.

Four workers were sent to the workhouse for ten days for protesting in the courtroom at the bestiality of the capitalist justice which imprisons children for refusing to starve quietly. The Federal authorities have said they will deport one of the workers arrested.

Workers' organizations are organizing a series of meetings to protest at the imprisonment of the children and to mobilize thousands of workers to take part in the gigantic Relief March to be held on September 10th, when a determined demand will be made that the city provide immediate relief.

PAINTERS WIN 9 STRIKES IN WEEK

NEW YORK.—The Alteration Painters Union following a short period of militant and determined struggle chalked up 9 strike victories to its credit during the past week.

The following is a list of shops settled and the amount of increases won:

Downtown Local, 4, settled the following shops: Boro Painting Co., 50 per cent increase; M. Wientraub, 50 per cent increase; P. Plotkin, 40 per cent increase; Stuhmer Paint Shop, 100 per cent increase; Kirchenstein, 15 per cent increase; Fishman Paint Shop, 15 per cent increase. The Brownsville Local No. 2, settled the following Shops, Metric Paint Shop, 15 per cent increase; Minkoff Real Estate Co., 15 per cent increase; S. Rubin Paint Shop, 15 per cent increase.

Besides an increase in wages the workers won the following demands: recognition of the Union, recognition of the shop committee, hiring thru the Union, eight hour day five day week, equal distribution of work.

The Union has lauched an organizational drive throughout the city. More shops are coming down under the leadership of the union daily. Painters are asked to apply to the City Council, 134 E. 7th St., for any strike information and help.

The members of the Union are assembling at the T. U. U. C. picnic Monday, at Pleasant Bay Park. All members should look for the City Council banner at the Picnic. The Union has challenged the Marine Workers Industrial Union to a boxing match which will last three rounds with the Labor Sport Union providing an impartial referee.

NEGRO LEADER OF JOBLESS FRAMED

Eleanor Henderson Is Given 10 Days

NEW YORK.—Samuel Brown, a Negro worker who is one of the leaders of the unemployed in Harlem, was sentenced to six months in jail on charges of "assaulting" a cop while Elanor Henderson, a white worker who was arrested with him on the same charge, was given ten days yesterday. The sentence glaringly illustrates the special vicious persecution directed against the oppressed Negro masses.

Both workers were arrested last Monday at a demonstration for relief led by the Harlem Unemployed Council at the Home Relief Bureau on East 125th St. When a policeman took an iron bar from a milkman and struck Brown over the head with it several times, Henderson, the 85-pound wife of a college instructor, probably saved the Negro worker's life by grasping the bar.

Both workers were held without bail until yesterday, when the sentence was passed. Henderson demanded at the trial that the policeman bring the iron bar into court and that the bandages be removed from Brown's head to prove that the cop's fist could not have inflicted the wound. The judge refused.

After Henderson had heard the sentence she said: "This is a frame-up and an attack on the part of the ruling class against the growing unity of Negro and white workers who are fighting together for the right to live. These vicious sentences will not stop our fight for better conditions for all workers, Negro and white.

Husband Attack Lynch Law

Donald Henderson, her husband, took the stand to condemn the Southern lynch law atmosphere which the judge injected into the trial by questioning the motives of a white worker who associated with Negro workers. Henderson said the judge had proved that Brown was receiving a longer sentence than his wife only because he was a Negro.

After the judge had pronounced sentence, a worker stood up in the courtroom and loudly said: "We demand the release of Sam Brown." The police drew their guns and arrested two of the workers who crowded the courtroom. The two workers, Rivers and Babula, will be tried at the 8th District Court, 121st St and Third Ave., on Tuesday at 9 a. m.

The entire courtroom rose to go after the sentences were handed down, indicating that all those who were present at the trial were workers who were there in a spirit of solidarity.

An open forum will be held tomorrow night at 8 p. m. at the Harlem Labor Temple, 127 W. 125th St. The imprisonment of Henderson and Brown will be among the questions which will be discussed.

Sobottka, Leader of Miners, on Hunger Strike Over Jailing

(By Inprecorr Cable)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 2. — Gustav Sobottka, the secretary of the International Miners Committee and leader of the German miners, is hunger striking against his continued imprisonment after aquittal on the charges brought against him by Belgian coal mine owners.

Sobottka has been removed from Mons to Brussels.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination in the Black Belt.

Victim of Machado Terror in Cuba

Protest is rising daily against the murder at the hands of the bloody police of the Machado regime which faces the worker, Aron Sinckovitz who was arrested on July 26 and is still being held incommunicado. (Due to misinformation given out by the police, the identity of Sinckovitz was confused with that of another political prisoner, Averhoff Grau. All protest must now be immediately directed to demand that Aron Sinckovitz be released and not harmed by Wall Street's butchers in Havana). Photo shows Sinckovitz.

STRIKE SOLID IN SOUTH RIVER, N. J.

2,000 Dress Workers Defy Terror

SOUTH RIVER, N. J., Sept. 2.—The ranks of the 2,000 dress strikers at the South River Dress factory are holding solid in the face of police terror and of the attempts of the Citizens' Committee to sell out the strike. Over 3,000 workers paraded through South River yesterday to smash the treachery of the Citizen's Committee.

Relief for the strikers is badly needed. Woods, representative of the Workers' International Relief, was arrested yesterday and sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse.

An election meeting of the Communist Party was broken up by police and thugs last night. James Creekmore, candidate for U. S. Senator; L. Brown, Young Communist League organizer; Johnson, International Labor Defense organizer, and three other Negro workers were kidnapped by police thugs.

Furniture Workers Win Two Strikes; 3 Shops Continue Struggle

NEW YORK.—Following a militant strike the Shapiro Parlor Set Co. and the Biltrite Mattress Co. settled with the union, the workers winning union conditions. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union announced today that the following three shops are striking for better conditions: Ideal Bed Spring Co., Long Island Mattress Co. and the Progress Upholstery. Negotiations are now being made with the Progress Upholstery Co. for settlement on the basis of union conditions.

The temporary headquarters of the strikers at 108 East 14th St.

CUT THIS AD—SAVE MONEY
Rubber Heels 19c
Half Soles Sewed On 39c
CAPITOL SHOE REPAIR
109 E. 14th St.

What's On—

SATURDAY—

A Daily Worker Concert will be given by the Williamsburg Workers Club at 43 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m. Admission 25c.

Post 2, W. E. S. L., will hold a meeting tonight, 7 p. m., at 138th St and 5th Ave.

Concert and banquet for Com. Schnapp, serving 20 days for leading unemployed in Brooklyn tonight at 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn at 8:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents. Auap. ILD.

Tea party and entertainment for political prisoners given by Brownsville ILD tonight at 348 Blake Ave., corner Herzel St. Admission.

Daily Worker benefit dance at Coney Island Workers' Center, 2709 Mermaid Ave. tonight at 8:30. Admission at door 25c.

Post 19 W. E. S. L. meeting tonight at Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves.

SUNDAY

Installation of children's branch IWO at 921 Legget Ave., 8 p. m. Admission by ticket or ten cents. Program and refreshments.

Aunt Molly Jackson will sing at 1013 Tremont Ave. under auspices WIR branch benefit striking miners at 8:30 p. m. Admission 10 cents.

Harlem Branch P. S. U. open forum on "Negro and the War Danger," at 227 Lenox Ave., at 3:30 p. m. speaker, Alfred Morris, New York organizer.

Jugo-Slav, Macedonian and Bulgarian workers are holding a combined picnic at Relich farm, Lackawanna, N. Y.

Picnic for Uj Elore at Hillside Park, Flushing. Dancing, program, etc. Flushing subway to Main St., then take Queens Village express bus for one station, Harding blvd.

Section 9 is giving picnic at Paschak's Grove, Jerusalem and Uniondale Ave. From L. I. R. R. take Jerusalem bus to E. Hempstead. Admission 25 cents.

Jugo-Slav branches of IWO and ILD picnic at Bayside Woods, 210 Bayside.

Dramagroup of Proletcult givnig Daily Worker benefit program at Camp Wocolona, Labor Day weekend.

IWO Branch 615 sponsors lecture on "Role of Revolutionary Press" for benefit of Daily Worker. Starts 8 p. m. at 3199 Coney Island Ave.

Labor Union Meetings

Painters

Locals of the Alteration Painters Union will hold their regular membership meetings as follows:

Local 1, Bronx, 1130 Southern Blvd., Monday, 8 p.m. Local 2, Brownsville, 1440 East New York Ave., Thursday, 8 p.m. Local 3, Williamsburgs, 11 Graham Ave., Wednesday, 8 p.m. Local 4, Downtown, 134 E. 7th St., Monday, 8 p.m.

Dressmakers Forum

The Unity Committee of dressmakers has arranged an open forum on Sunday, Sept. 4th, 8 p. m. in the Brighton Beach Workers Center, 3159 Coney Island Ave. Stamper, one of the leaders of this movement will speak on the situation in the dress trade and how the dressmakers can build one united front in struggle for union conditions.

Foster's "Toward Soviet America" is given free with a yearly subscription to the Daily Worker.

AMUSEMENTS

Starting Today—for 4 Days—2 Extraordinary Features

Gripping Drama of Old Russia
"THE LASH of the CZAR"
with Anna Stenn, Katchalov Meyerhold and Chuvelev

DOSTOYEVSKY'S Great Drama
The Brothers Karamazoff
with ANNA STENN and FRITZ KORTNER

—ADDED FEATURE—
Intimate scenes of Miners Strike in Illinois and the Farmers Holiday

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"The picture is clear on the horror of war, but it is not just a pacifist picture. It's lesson is "Turn the Imperialist war into civil war against capitalism."—Daily Worker.
Based on Statement by LENIN "Turn Imperialist War Into Civil War"
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"SNIPER"
WITH ENGLISH TITLES
MOSCOW NEWS SAYS:—The film is well directed; one feels the influence of Einstein in Timoshenko's work—his mastery in handling the camera. The photography, as in all Soviet pictures, by far excels the best productions of Hollywood. Much improvement is also noted in the sound technique of the picture; many of the flaws of the earlier Soviet "talkies" have been eliminated
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IRENE DUNN—JOHN BOLES
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SUNDAY, SEPT. 4th, 3:30 P.M.
Hear ALFRED G. MORRIS, Organizer New York District F.S.U., speak on "The Negro and the War Danger"
Questions and Discussions
ADMISSION FREE

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MASS VET RALLY IN PITTSBURGH TODAY WILL SPUR FIGHT FOR BONUS

Pace Will Address Veterans at Princess Hall; Will Speak In Youngstown Sunday

Manchurian Partisans Push Drive on Japanese

Effectively Disrupt Railways Used for War Throughout Manchuria

Japanese War Minister Questioned in Diet On Japanese Set-Backs.

Manchuria volunteer and peasant partisan troops, yesterday followed up their daring raids on Mukden with a large-scale offensive against the Japanese positions throughout Manchuria. They succeeded in driving the Japanese out of several towns and completely disrupted railroad service throughout Manchuria.

Blocked Japanese Troops.

In a series of successful raids against the railways, they threw into chaos the five major lines of the Manchurian railways, including the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway, thereby blocking the movement of Japanese troops They also made effective attacks upon the Mukden-Hailu, Mukden-Antung and Kirin-Tunhua lines.

Operating in small mobile bands they carried the revolutionary national war to the borders of Korea, attacking the important border city of Tunghua Another band battled its way into the walled city of Fushun, inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese garrison and capturing an important Japanese official, before retiring.

Attack By 500 Anti-Imperialists.

The Japanese garrison in Penshihu, on the Mukden-Antung Railway, was attacked by a force of 500 anti-imperialist fighters. The Japanese are rushing reinforcements by motor truck to Penshihu and Yingpan, where the Japanese garrison is also under attack.

A large force of Partisan troops is attacking Anta, 100 miles southeast of Tsitsihar in North Manchuria, while other partisans are concentrating in nearby towns for an attack on the Japanese forces in Tsitsihar itself.

Declares Communists In Lead.

So serious is the threat to the Japanese military control of Manchuria, that Japanese War Minister Araki was questioned in the lower house of the Japanese Diet yesterday on the situation in Manchuria. Araki attempted to minimize the extent and strength of the national revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism and its robber aims in Manchuria. He also alleged that the national revolutionary struggle was organized and lead by Manchurian Communists.

The Japanese fascist government is preparing to sign a "treaty" with its puppet Manchoukuo state in Manchuria, whereby Japan is to receive the "right" to maintain its present huge army in Manchuria and to undertake "the internal and external defense" of the puppet state set up by Japanese bayonets.

International Notes

Spanish C. P. Mobilizes Masses

MADRID—Since the defeat of the monarchist putsch by the working masses of Seville under communist leadership, the Communist Party of Spain has been holding a whirlwind campaign of meetings and demonstrations throughout the country against the monarchist reaction.

At a great demonstration in Madrid the party put forward the following demands which were enthusiastically taken up by the workers:

1. The execution of General Sanyuryo;
2. The dissolution of the Civil Guard;
3. The arming of the proletariat;
4. A general and unconditional amnesty for all proletarian political prisoner.

This great demonstration was prohibited by the government, but took place in defiance of the police.

The demonstration was attended by great masses of workers who fiercely repulsed the efforts of the police to disperse it with batons. A number of workers were arrested.

* * *

Demonstration in Bucharest.

BUCHAREST—Demonstrations of workers were held late at night in front of the Japanese and Hungarian Embassies in Bucharest.

Protests were shouted against the murder of Sallai and Fuerst and against the imperialist war in the Far East.

The windows of both embassies were broken with showers of stones. The police attacked the demonstrating workers and made a number of arrests. The embassies are now provided with reinforced police guards.

A similar demonstration took place in Klausenburg in fron of the Hungarian Consulate. The demonstrating workers demanded the release of Karikas.

The windows of the Consulate were broken with stones. The police were unable to make arrests.

* * *

Production increased by 22.5 percent In U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW—The production of Soviet industry during the first six months of 1932 increased by 22.5 percent as compared with the first six months of 1931.

HITS MOVE TO CUT BENEFITS

Gov't Worker Fired; He Supported Bonus

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—Princess Hall, Reed and Miller streets, will be the scene of a great bonus rally Saturday night. John Pace, outstanding leader of the bonus march in Washington and Communist candidate for congress in the state of Michigan will be the chief speaker at this meeting.

Before leaving New York Thursday for a speaking tour to rally the war veterans for a more intensive struggle for the bonus. Pace pointed out that the veterans must muster all their forces to defeat the attempt of the government to cut off their disability benefits.

"There is a move now," said Pace, "to force a bill through Congress which will cut of $400,000,000 in benefits for veterans whose disabilities were not incurred during the war."

"This move is backed not only by the big capitalist politicians, but the leaders of the American Legion. The rank and file must mobilize all its forces against this vicious move to take more allowances away from the veterans."

The tour of Pace will blaze the way for the National Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Conference to be held in Cleveland September 23, 24 and 25.

Following the meeting in Pittsburgh, Pace will speak in Youngstown, O., Sunday, September 4, and in Cleveland, Monday, September 5.

* * *

Rally In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—To mobilize the masses of veterans in the fight for the bonus, Post 4, of the Workers Ex-servicemen's League will hold a mass Labor Day meeting at Washington Park, Monday at 8 p.m.

Prior to the Labor Day meeting a series of meetings will be held throughout the city to elect delegates to the W.E.S.L. Conference in Cleveland. A mass meeting will be held Saturday night at 47th and Calumet Ave. Prominent speakers of the Workers Ex-servicemen's League will address the veterans.

* * *

Fired for Supporting Bonus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Because he introduced a resolution at a meeting of an Indiana post of the American Legion favoring full payment of the veterans bonus, Ben H. Kerr, a post office clerk, was fired from his job.

Under new regulations government employes and their families are not permitted to express publicly their views on the soldiers' bonus.

* * *

Soften Hoover Censure

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 2.—Leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the national convention here through the resolutions committee autocratically softened the wording of the resolution condemning the Hoover Government for ousting the vets from Washington. This is in line with the actions of the officials against the rank and file.

V. F. W. members and legion members and Legion members are invited to attend the Conference of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League in Cleveland Sept. 23 where plans to continue the mass struggle for the bonus will be worked out by the rank and file.

LEWIS PRAISES HIS VICTIMS

Lauds Hog-tied Miners for Their "Restraint"

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers has issued a statement on Labor Day. He says:

"I congratulate the members of labor's ranks upon their coolness and their adherence to the aims, the purposes and the principles of the labor movement which they have exercised throughout the past year. We marvel sometimes at the splendid degree of self-restraint that has characterized the life of the workers during the past hectic year.

"Those who adhere so loyally to the fundamental principles of the organized labor movement have refused to listen to the false preachings of demagogues and dangerous prophets. They have turned a deaf ear to those who would either destroy or turn our great organization from its true purpose and make it a means for their own personal profit and advantage."

For brazen hypocrisy this is the limit. It comes from a union leader whose treacheries have been the main factor in reducing within the last six years a once militant union of half a million members to a ragged handful of conscript unionists, held in the organization by old loyalties, yes, by fellef in Lewis' promises, sometimes, but by the checkoff, by agreement with the bosses. And in this trap, these miners are harrowed by wage cut after wage cut, total smashing of union conditions, all approved by Lewis.

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Amount rec'd Sept. 1			$ 290.58
Total to date			7,038.08
THURSDAY, Sept. 1		Unit 3	5.00
Dist. 1, Boston		Unit 5	5.00
Nothing		Unit 8	5.50
Dist. 9, New York		Unit 8	3.10
R. Nelson	30.00	Unit 9	6.00
Dr. Julius Jaffe	1.00	Unit 11	5.00
Abel	50.00	Unit 1	5.05
A Friend	1.00	Hospital Unit	1.00
A Reader	2.00	Unit 7	3.00
School 16, IWO	2.33	Section 9	2.50
Itemized list of section collections received Wednesday:		Section 15	103.13
Unit	4.20	Polonsky	1.00
Section 1—		Kessler	.25
Unit 17 (7A)	1.85	Joseph Karpel	1.00
Unit 5D	4.00	M. Katins	.25
Unit 3B	2.71	M. Rosenthal	.50
Unit 3A	2.00	L. Ludman	.25
Unit 12	3.00	Olch	.25
Unit 2A	2.50	Katz	.50
Unit 1B	5.00	Berger	.25
Unit 4B	3.00	Hamberger	.25
Unit 1A	5.00	Liebowitz	.25
Unit 3	1.00	Morales	.20
Unit 2	1.00	Madrid	.05
Unit 1C	2.00	Fernando	.06
Unit 5C	7.50	Lydia	.35
Sec. 1, Unit 5E—		Alex Ayali	1.00
Ryby	1.00	Diaz	.10
Kessler	1.00	Jordan	.20
Finklin	1.00	Vando	.05
Rock	1.00	Jose	.25
Dimitri	1.00	Mario Castellan	.25
Section 2—		M. Rubia	.50
Unit 4	.75	L. Katz	.25
Unit 2B	4.00	M. Podolsky	.25
Collection	26.00	D. Friedman	.25
Section 4—		J. Siegel	.25
Unit 400	6.66	I. Deedlm	.25
Unit 400, Com. Meyers	1.00	M. Fox	.10
		N. Napatah	.15
Unit 412	1.85	I. Sahr-m	.25
Unit 409	1.50	R. Epstein	1.00
Unit 409	2.41	Anna Spector	1.00
Unit 408	3.00	I. Siegel	1.00
Section 6—		Craig	1.00
Unit 8	5.00	Welner's Barber Shop	10.00
Unit 1	15.00		
Unit 14	4.30	Middle Bronx Workers Club	7.00
Unit 10	10.32		
Unit 2	10.35	M. M.	5.00
Section 7—		M. Brown	5.00
Unit 3	9.00	S. M. Baliner	2.00
Unit 4	11.35	J. Kazmides	2.00
Unit 12	4.00	Schuel 2, Williams-burgh	5.00
Unit 7	4.15		
Unit 14	3.35	Kosak	1.00
Unit W15	1.00	Kosak-Tarnova	1.00
Unit 8	6.00	Klubok	.50
Unit 9	4.75	Elimon	.50
Unit 16	2.00	Cirota	.50
Unit 13	9.30	Lichtenstein	1.00
Unit 13	7.40	Burke	1.00
Sec. 7, Unit 1—		Stirlas	.75
A. Terrarkis	.50	Hilf	.50
N. Sparos	.25	De Santes	.50
Wilson	1.00	Kluger	.15
Pinoss	.25	Kanfer	.10
Rosen	.50	Sachnoff	.50
Dalton	.10	Kaner	.25
Osiman	.50	Chalupsky	.25
Thomas	.25		
Buckland	.10	Total, Dist. 2	$174.55
Sec. 7, Unit 6—		Dist. 3, Philadelphia	
N. Jacobowitz	1.00	Mary Reyan	1.00
Poras	.25		
Ballow	.25	Total, Dist. 3	$1.00
Rosso	.25	Dist. 4, Buffalo	
Friedman	.25	Nothing	
Laites	.25	Dist. 5, Pittsburgh	
Dora Rosen	.25	Nothing	
Pornik	.25	Dist. 6, Cleveland	
Sec. 7, Unit 8—		So. Slav Vote	
Shoneleon	1.00	So. Slav Vote Communist Club	5.00
Leincten	1.00		
Chihi	1.00	Unit 3-41	4.10
Ruderman	.50	Council 14	2.30
Pluchik	.25	Unit 2-30	2.30
Leiserowits	.25	Roumanian Workers Club	5.00
Smotick	.25		
Herman	.25	Unit 2-21	3.05
R. Leiserowitz	.25	Woman's Council Br. 1	2.00
Section 8—			
Unit 9	10.00	Total, Dist. 4	$50.40
Unit 10	10.00		
Unit 2	2.00	Dist. 7, Detroit	
Unit 4	5.50	Nothing	

Dist. 8, Chicago		Collected by V.	
Jos. Trcka	.60	Shuktor—	
Un. Coun., Br. 1	1.61	P. Seduita	.10
R. Ellison, Unit 418	1.35	J. Tokus	.02
		K. Shuktor	.05
Section 4—		V. Shuktor	.05
Unit 412	2.85	Collected by P. Hadgieff—	
Unit 417	.75	Anonymous	.25
Unit 401	9.25	Webb Coffee Man	.10
Unit 420	2.45		
Unit 419	.50	P. Peroff	.25
Collected by A. Krosits—		V. Petroff	.75
I. Kranz	.15	Anonymous	.25
M. Samuels	.25	T. McComal	.25
J. Rosin	.50	Worver	.15
M. Rubin	.15	E. Weiss	.25
A. Bully	.75	J. Papoyanoff	.50
A. Wisselman	.25	Unit 307—	
P. Goodman	.50	A. C. Omladina	3.00
J. Viridez	.10	Unit 311—	
Finish Wkrs. Club Raised at farewell affair	25.30	S. Class	1.05
		Sec. 2, Unit. 3	3.00
Russian Fraction—		Section 5	4.90
P. Selinowchik	.25	Section 1—	
A. Bohansky	.25	Unit 101	2.50
A. Gogan	.25	Unit 101	2.00
S. Kooluk	.10	Unit 102	1.45
M. Napryky	.10	Collected by Z. Zolinsky—	
T. Romanuk	.10	Otto Zumo	.25
Kalukchuk	.10	Camille Fair	.10
C. Gondesy	.10	D. Vigna	.10
Gordey Bis	.20	J. A. Haladra	.25
Boris Duly	.20	D. Case	.10
M. Kupcsak	.15	A. Bartoma	.05
J. Kukrich	.10	A. Barucher	.05
A. Jacobson	.25	S. Cerrobb	.10
A. Yatsun	.25	Joe Polb	.10
Collected by I. Johnson, Unit 121		C. Wawkiewicz	.25
O. Knesling	.10	Total, Dist. 8	$67.79
I. Johnson	.10	Dist. 9, Minneapolis	
C. Jenkins	.10	Nothing	
M. Foster	.10	Dist. 10, Kansas City	
P. Raymond	.10	Nothing	
J. G. Cobarrubias	.50	Dist. 1, N. Dakota	
Collected by M. Girlich—		C. Walsiad	1.00
M. Girlich	.25	Total, Dist. 11	$1.50
J. Radich	.25	Dist. 12, Seattle	
R. Yurich	.50	Nothing	
Y. Kintovich	.10	Dist. 13, California	
M. Doljanin	.25	Nothing	
Mrs. B. Yuketish	.05	Dist. 14, Newark	
M. Cistorich	.10	Percy Quick	1.00
Collected by Kolfitch—		Total, Dist. 14	$1.00
M. Kolleth	.50	Dist. 15, Connecticut	
J. Wallace	1.50	Peter Monte	1.00
Collected by Koshel, Unit 309		D. T. Chow	1.00
J. Balla	1.00	Total, Dist. 15	$2.00
N. U.	.05	Dist. 16, No. Carolina	
N. U.	.07	Nothing	
A. Fink	1.00	Dist. 17, Birmingham	
Unit 315	1.00	A. Wehner	.50
A. Iwenko	.15	Total, Dist. 17	.50
A. Orwimpus	.30	Dist. 18, Wisconsin	
A. Krugley	.25	Nothing	
F. Makuchek	.25	Dist. 19, Denver	
M. Swisten	.05	Nothing	
W. Kaloan	.15	Note: — Amount for Dist. 1, Boston, in issue of Aug. 22, should read $70.00 and not $23.80 as erroneously published. This was collected at a Daily Worker conference.	
W. Leonchik	.10		
P. Glushko	.10		
S. Koshel	.10		
Collected by P. Henderson—			
H. Erlandsen	.15		
E. Severenson	.15		
E. Johnson	.10		
Arne Peterson	.10		

U. S. Imperialism Training the Youth for Its War for Profits

High school boys in Oakland, Cal. engaged in bayoneting exercises. The struggle against the war preparations of the Wall Street government is the key feature of the 18th International Youth Day Demonstrations on Sept. 19th.

JAPAN RUSHING ARMS TO CHINA

Munitions Shipped By U. S. Bosses

Japan is rushing large supplies of ammunition to its forces in Shanghai and other Chinese citie sin preparation for new blood baths against the Chinese workers such as marked the murderous bombardment last January of the unfortified proletarian Chapei district in Shanghai. At that time over 10,000 unarmed civilians, men, women and children, were slaughtered by the Japanese imperialists.

Foreign diplomatic representatives at Peiping, North China, on the basis of secret information in their possession, are predicting that Japan will soon issue a new ultimatum to China. These same representatives also declare that the Japanese intend to occupy the five chief cities of China, including Shanghai.

Large quantities of the arms and munitions being sent by Japan for use against the Chinese toiling masses were sold to the Japanese by the United States bosses, who are thus supporting and aiding the Japanese in their brutal massacres of the Chinese people. The Wall Street Government is also furnishing arms to the Nanking Government, not for use against the Japanese invaders but against the revolutionary worker-peasant masses of South and Central China.

Communists Lead Fight of Japanese Toilers for Free Rice

TOKIO (By Mail).—According to a statement issued by the Tokio police many working-class demonstrations have taken place in this city and its suburbs to demand the free distribution of rice to the unemployed.

The demonstrations which, according to the report, were organized by the Japanese Communist Party and the Young Communist League, were attacked and broken up by the police. The statement declares that these demonstrations are part of a mass campaign which began on August First. The police declare that the influence of the Communists is rapidly increasing.

A FIGHTING PIONEER
By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—"I'm a young Communist. I'm fighting for my rights. I hate policemen." These words, according to the capitalist press reports, were said by Byron Mills, 12-year old pioneer seized by the state troopers when with a band of deputy sheriffs of Macomb County they attacked the recent demonstration against forced labor on the county road for a lousy $2 worth of groceries.

VOTE COMMUNIST

Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination in the Black Belt.

Hail the Polish Workers' Convention

TODAY hundreds of Polish workers from the mine, textile, steel and other industrial centers will gather in Cleveland as delegates from many fraternal and cultural organizations at the first Polish Workers' Convention in this country.

This convention is of great significance inasmuch as it expresses the growing movement of a large and important body of workers in the United States who are becoming radicalized as a result of the deepening crisis and the sharpening class struggle.

The Polish workers in the United States have been very largely under the influence of fascist and reformist leaders who work hand in hand with the boss government of the United States. These false leaders are making every effort to check the discontent of the workers and utilize these organizations to which they belong as instruments in the service of the coal, steel and textile barons. In the past year the Polish working class broke through the barriers placed in their way by their nationalistic leaders and joined militantly in the miners and textile strikes, feeling themselves more and more a conscious part of the American working class.

The first Polish Workers' Convention in Cleveland will forge a most important weapon for the struggle of the employed and unemployed, will serve to rally this millionfold section of the proletariat to the banners of the revolutionary movement in the United States.

This convention will serve to strengthen the fight against the terrorising of the foreign born workers and the efforts of the bourgeoisie to divide the American working class and thus to lower still more the standard of living of all workers.

The convention will render more effective the struggle against reactionary leadership in the Polish workers mass organizations, helping to build inside of these bodies a powerful left wing movement led by the workers themselves.

The workers at this convention will undoubtedly take their place in the present election campaign and will appeal to the millions of Polish workers to join on the side of the Communist Party and to spur on the united front between the workers of all nationalities, creeds and organizations, for the immediate fight against the brutal capitalist attacks.

The Daily Worker sends its revolutionary greetings to this gathering of the vanguard of the Polish workers. It hails the "Tribune Robotnica," Polish Communist organ through whose efforts this assemblage of Polish workers was made possible.

Worker Correspondence

COPS TERRORIZE UTICA JOBLESS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

UTICA, N. Y.—While in every textile mill in Utica wages are being cut, and while the city administration plans drastic cuts in unemployment relief, the Oneida County Grand Jury indicted the seven workers arrested and beaten July 9, when 29 police attacked a neighborhood unemployed street meeting, clubbing and beating the workers.

The seven workers were indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of "riot" and "assault." Both of these charges are felonies. The real rioters and assaulters, the police, were used by the Grand Jury as witnesses against the seven workers. Three workers are still in jail, the bail being $5,000 each.

This attack by police on this workers' meeting was part of the city administration's attack on the Unemployed Council. Because of the speed with which the unemployed workers of Utica accepted the program of the Unemployed Council, the city was forced to provide free milk for the unemployed workers with families.

The attack of the city administration, at the orders of the textile barons, on the Unemployed Council, took place in many forms, such as terrorization of supporters, closing of halls, etc. The final attack of July 9 was carried through under the pretext of arresting Charles Bronson, organizer of the Unemployed Council, who was arrested and sent to jail for "vagrancy".

The policy of mass protest of the International Labor Defense is the only policy which can force the officials to free these workers. Protest resolutions and telegrams must be sent from all over New York State to District Attorney Thomas B. Rudd, Oneida County Court House, Utica, N. Y. Funds should be sent to the District Office of the International Labor Defense, 476 Williams St., Buffalo, N. Y.

As part of its defense campaign, the International Labor Defense, Utica Branch, is holding a mass picnic, Labor Day, at Warsaw Park, near Utica.

In spite of the fact that the city administration used the police attack on the unemployed workers on July 9 as an "excuse" to buy $900 worth of tear gas, "riot" weapons, etc.,

Soviet Industry Will Surpass U. S. in Five Years Writes U. S. Worker

The following letter from an American worker who went to the Soviet Union as a tourist, in the hope of getting a job, was sent to a friend of his in Chicago, who sent it to us.

* * *

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.—The country here has made tremendous progress and the life of Russian workers and farmers has improved considerably. I think it is possible to reach and surpass American industry in five years.

NIZNI NOVGOROD, U. S. S. R.—In the Ruthenberg Club for English speaking workers. C. E. Ruthenberg was the first national secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Notice the copy of the Daily Worker on the reading table.

The whole population here, outside of the former nobility, are Communists to the very bone.

I got a job the first week I arrived, in a huge garage, that repairs trucks. I am paid 250 rubles, or $125 a month. Had I had a room of my own I could live much cheaper.

Comfortable Living.

The Russian family I live with are a family of three, and they get the same amount of money as I do and expenses. that we here haven't th evariety of things that you have in U. S. A., but everybody manages to live without these varieties. Right now I wish I had coffee or some fruit. These things are very rare here.

There are large quantities of fresh milk here. I drank more milk here in two and a half months than I drank in all my life in the U.S.A.

Religion is as free here as in the U.S.A. Many churches in Leningrad are doing good business. They have all their decorations and the bells. Two hundred yards from my room there is a church three times as large as the church of the St. Constantine of Gary, Ind., and is doing good business—mainly among the old generation.

Religion Dying Out.

Most of the churches, however, have been turned into clubs and museums. The private church of the late Tsar and his family is turned into a museum of all regilions and the cross on the top of the roof has been replaced by the Red Flag. All churches are bound to close. The younger generation considers religion a joke. The priests without exception are of old age. The churches are closing only after a popular and majority vote of the church congregation in the neighborhood.

Systematic and scientific propaganda is conducted in all schools, theatres, and organizations combatting religion, but not by the government.

I am working seven hours a day, four days a week. The fifth day I am off. I work as a painter without a spray. If we had machinery and housing accommodations all the unemployed of Chicago could get a job in Leningrad.

NEEDLE TRADES THIRD NATIONAL CONVENFION FACES VITAL PROBLEMS

Chief Questions How to Draw Rank and File Into Discussion, Decisions and Activity

Organizational Forms Play Big Part; Union Continually Tries to Improve Them

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is preparing to hold its Third National Convention here in October.

Two years have passed since the last National Convention, and they have been two years of most unusual history. During the last year the N. T. W. I. U. has won victory after victory.

It has done this in a time of intense depression when the old theory of trade union work taught that nothing could be done, except, perhaps, to hold together part of the organization for future struggles.

The Fur Strike

Particularly in the fur trades has the militant N. T. W. I. U. demonstrated that strikes CAN be won and conditions improved in time of industrial crisis. The fur workers of New York come to the Third Convention of their union with a record of victory against the bosses, and against McGrady of the A. F. L., and against the whole misleadership of the International Fur Workers. Its victory is so complete in over 300 shops in the strike just finished that now a whole employers' association recognizes it, and makes an agreement with the N. T. W. I. U.

The lessons of these two years of struggles will be discussed and applied in this convention, particularly those of the united front.

Organizational Forms

But the convention is not merely on tactics. It is the highest leading body of the union, the direct voice of the rank and file. Discussions in every shop and in a whole series of district conventions are now taking place, on the question of the organizational structure of the union. The convention decides that. (The Daily Worker will be glad, within the limits of its space, to print discussion articles on this matter.)

Questions Coming Up

Rose Wortis, national recording secretary of the union, states that the convention should build an organizational structure and outline policies and methods of work that will insure the following:

1.—To systematically build the union in the shops. The decision on this point will have to be based on the closest examination of the experiences we had throughout the country in our shop work.

2.—The realisation of real working class democracy in the activities and the conduct of the union. This problem can be solved only by establishing forms of organizational closest to the workers in the shop and district. Meetings must be organized on a small scale in the district where the workers are employed called together promptly with no unnecessary waste of time to discuss all problems in simple languages so that the workers will not be overawed by high sounding phraseology.

3.—To build up shop council bodies as the real leaders of the union and help to establish systematic regular shop meetings where the delegates can bring their reports and discuss these reports with the workers of the respective shops.

4.—While paying the closest attention to trade problems, not to fail to bring to the attention of the workers of the particular trade general problems of the union so as to develop the feeling amongst these workers that these problems are interconnected, and their trade problems cannot be solved properly or their trade organized without at the same time organized and building and strengthening the union as a whole.

5.—To establish closer contact between one trade and another by joint meetings and mobilizing of all the workers of one trade for the struggle in another trade.

6.—By establishing and strengthening the organization department not merely as a committee to send out workers to take down shops on strike but an organizatoin committee that is the nerve center of the entire union, an organization department that gives leadership and guidance to the trade committees and to the various sub committees, and all other problems relating to the life of the organization of the entire union.

7.—By placing to the forefront in every organization, the importance of educational activities, this is of importance now when the most insignificant struggle of the workers is so closely connected up with the general problems of the class struggle.

Efforts To Improve

Wortis points out that the organizational form of the N. T. W. I. U. has an interesting history. In the beginning, it was too much modeled on the old trade union pattern, which threw the members in the background, left too much to the leaders.

In the last convention an attempt was made to remedy this by heavy emphasis on shop delegates. But the shop delegates were thrown together into an unwidely council that could not properly discuss trade matters.

The plenum of the General Executive Board in 1931 remedied this, again, to some extent, by establishing trade departments, with shop delegate councils in each.

Not Perfect Yet

This was a real improvement, says Wortis. But still, there are weaknesses. The problems come up from below, to the departmental shop delegates councils, but they do not go back to all the shops for complete discussion, so that the delegates can represent the considered opinion of those who elect them.

The block committees are still too much agitational bodies instead of active organizing centers.

There are many meetings, but not the small, intimate business like meetings that takes up the daily problems of the workers in each trade, and solve them, and in which every rank and file worker fully participates.

All this can be remedied at the convention, if it is discussed and methods worked out by the workers now, and their convention delegates properly instructed.

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The Resignation of Mayor Walker

After months of sensational revelations of widespread graft and corruption of his administration in the city of New York, Mayor Walker resigned. This resignation was obviously the outcome of a three cornered agreement between Tammany Hall and the candidate it supports for president, Roosevelt, and Seabury who is the spokesman for the big capitalist groups embracing democrats and republicans alike. The resignation was to achieve the following purposes: (1). To stop the further exposure of the corruption of one of the chief parties of capitalism and to befog the whole question of Walker's guilt. (2). To help Roosevelt to appear as the champion of purity of governemnt, at the same time sparing him the necessity of putting the seal of corruption upon the metropolitain city of the United States. (3). To throw a mantle of martyrdom upon Walker—this vile creature of Tammany Hall machine—uniting the social scum of the underworld with the mightiest of the billionaire parasites—in order to retain its usefulness in carrying out fierce attacks against the working class.

Finance capital, the big bankers and powerful industrial lords, that rule New York was driven to carry through this investigation in order to try to drain the poison of corruption which reeks through the entire system and which is exposing capitalism in the eyes of the workers and thereby weakening its capacity to keep down a rising working class.

But the investigation revealed such outrageous steals and met such stubborn opposition of the strongly entrenched political machine of Tammany Hall, that its continuation was becoming a menace to capitalism and was threatening to expose the real workings of the whole machinery of the capitalist state, convincing millions of workers that graft and corruption is inseperable from capitalist class rule in this stage of declining capitalism. Not legal quibbles and court rulings caused a halt in this investigation, but the rising struggle of the toilers throughout United States, the growing consciousness and understanding of the masses of their position as slaves as shown in the militant battles in all sections of the country, and this same militancy prevented any agreement which would whitewash Walker. The workers and NOT Roosevelt forced Walker to resign.

The Seabury investigation left no doubt that Walker and Tammany Hall were wholesale crooks and were plundering the masses in the interest of capitalism and for the satisfaction of thir greedy appetites. But it was the Tammany Hall that not only ran Al Smith for president in 1928, but also nominated and elected Roosevelt governor of New York state. Tammany is the common political birthplace and cradle of both Walker and Roosevelt.

But so many disturbing facts of graft and corruption have been brought to light, that in order for Roosevelt to have a chance to obtain sufficient support outside of New York, he had to, at least in appearance, separate himself from Tammany.

This he did especially during the trial at Albany. He carefully refrained however, from removing Walker even though the evidence of his guilt had piled up mountain high. He gave Walker the opportunity of resigning in return for which Walker made a statement which will by no means hurt Roosevelt but rather help him to gain votes. It will aid the democratic campaign managers upstate New York, the middle-west the far-west and the south, to plead support for Roosevelt on the grounds that he has cut loose from Tammany. The Tammany machine figures that it can swing votes for both Walker and Roosevelt in New York City. What they don't get by demagogy, they can obtain by stealing or outright highway robbery as they have done times without number. The resignation therefore appears to capitalism and its parties as a happy solution of the menacing exposure of the New York Mayor.

* * *

Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen, becomes acting mayor. Also politically born and reared by Tammany, McKee shared in all the filth and corruption of the Walker administrations and valiantly stood beside his chief, Mayor Walker, in all the fierce clubbings, jailing and shootings of workers striking against wage cuts and unemployed demonstrating against hunger. Recognizing a kidred spirit in McKee, the fascist government of Mussolini in Italy conferred upon the acting mayor the decoration "Cavaliere Ufficiale" in 1928.

* * *

Under Walker or McKee, under Roosevelt or Hoover, the plunder of the treasury in the interest of the capitalists and their political henchmen will continue and grow ever worse. Capitalism becomes more and more foul and its system of exploitation ever more oppressive. Only by its overthrow and the establishment of working class rule, can this plunder be done away with. The exposure of the foulness and degeneracy of the system, of the Walkers and Roosevelts, combined with the most stubborn mass struggle against them, will help to achieve this end.

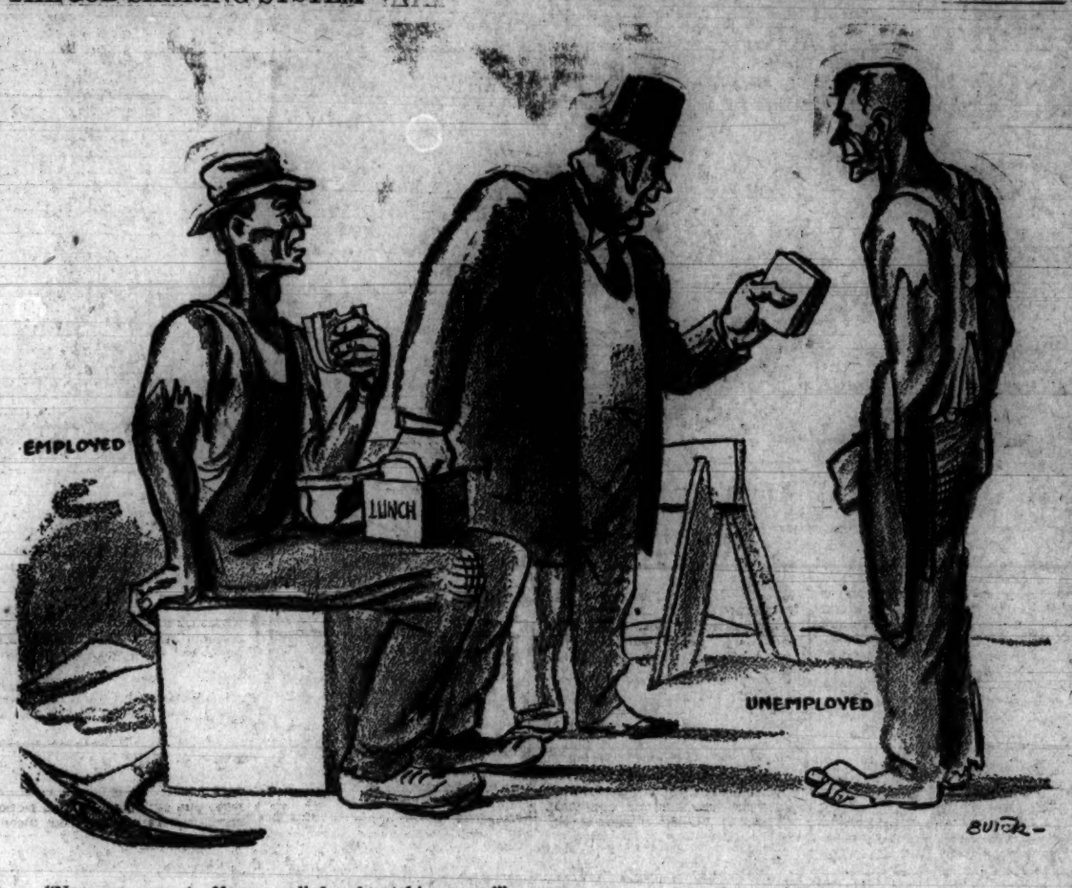
In the present election campaign the fight must go forward against these parties irrespective of who their spokesmen are in order to rally the masses around the Communist Party as the only party which can defend the interests of the masses against the plunderers and achieve the overthrow of the graft ridden system.

ATTENTION, READERS!

The Daily Worker would appreciate if workers writting in to us would sign their full name and address so that it will enable us to inform readers why at times their letters or other material are not published, or otherwise communicate with them. We are unable to do this without the name and address. Those who do not wish to have their names mentioned must indicate so. The Daily Worker never will publish the name of the writer without his consent.

THE JOB-SHARING SYSTEM

By BURCK



"Now we can cut off your relief and cut his wages!"

A Visit to St. Denis---the Red, Workers' Stronghold of Paris

How Doriot, Communist Mayor, Leads the Struggle of the Unemployed

Reveals Why U. S. Workers Should Elect Communists and Vote "Red" Nov. 8

By L. MARTIN
(Special Correspondent to the Daily Worker)

PARIS—Can you imagine an American mayor joining with the Unemployed Council to call a mass meeting of the jobless, where his report is received with unanimous approval? Can you imagine him leading a fight of the local unions against all the big employers of the city? Can you imagine him passing and actually enforcing an ordinance to prevent evictions of the unemployed?

Such ideas put a strain on your imagination because in the United States we have as yet only capitalist mayors—all alike putting "business interests" first whether they call themselves Republican, Democratic or Socialist. But there are some mayors who do these very things even in capitalist countries—who use their office solely to further the interests of the working population, and who would be immediately kicked out of their party if they failed to do so. In a word, there are quite a few Communist mayors in office in different part of the world. In France there are about a hundred.

* * *

EVEN a short visit to St. Denis (the biggest of the French cities with Communist administrations) will answer many of the questions an American worker will ask. How much, for instance, can a Communist mayor do under capitalism? In what ways does a Communist administration differ from a Socalist one? Is it worthwhile fighting in the United States to elect Communist mayors?

YOU'RE NOW IN RED ST. DENIS!

Red Saint Denis lies several miles outside Paris. The road there passes thru endless railroad yards. Notices of the Communist and other workers meetings become more numerous on the walls the closer you get. Finally forests of factory smokestacks announce the presence of a big industrial city, and the closely packed business and residential section rises before your eyes.

St. Denis has a population of about 100,000, made up largely of workers in automobile, war muntion and metal manufacturing generally, besides many railroad men. It is a stronghold not only of the Communist Party but of the revolutionary trade unions of the C. G. T. U., affiliated with the Red Internationl of Labor Unions, to which our own Trade Union Unity League belongs.

In the center of the city, side by side, are two relics—an ancient cathedral dating from feudal days, and a city hall belonging to the rising days of capitalism. One day capitalism will be smashed not only in St. Denis but thruout France, and a Palace of Labor will probably rise in the heart of Red St. Denis.

* * *

FOR the City Hall does not yet belong to the workers. Besides a Communist mayor and city offices it must house state and national officials over whom the workers have no control. And on demonstation days such as May 1st and August 1, the capitalist class shows its power. Its police, controlled not by the city but by the Department de la Seine (corresponding to an American state or county), surround the Town Hall with armed display, as much as to say to the workers: "You may have forced your way inside, but outside the bosses are still in power."

But that is not to say that election victories do not count if they reflect the organized advance of an increasingly militant working class.

The notice boards around the City Hall were plastered with announcements of workers' meetings when your correspondent visited St. Denis—meetings under the auspices of the Communist Party, the red trade unions, the French I.L.D. and W.I.R. and similar organizations. Still visible were the remains of a notice about Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and J. Louis Engdahl, secretary of the American I. L. D. For Red St. Denis took the Scottsboro mother to its heart in grand style. She was greeted by the workers and their mayor at the City Hall and spoke to a packed meeting in the city's public auditorium.

DORIOT, COMMUNIST MAYOR

The name of Jacques Doriot, the Communist mayor appeared not only on many notices of city business but also as the main speaker at various workers' mass meetings. I was particularly interested to notice that he would speak at a meeting organized jointly by the Red Trade Unions of the city to fight the system of docking workers' wages on various pretexts—a wage-cutting scheme which is being widely introduced in French factories at the present time. Doriot's name appeared with those of the union leaders in a vigorous denounciation of the leading employers of St. Denis in this connection.

* * *

RECALLING how demagogic American politicians will not mind talking "radical" about exploiters who are far away, but will carefully toe the line when it comes to the exploiters who control the cities or states where they run for election, I commented on this notice to some workers standing nearby. They seemed surprised at my comment.

"But naturally he has to lead the fight against the employers of St. Denis," one of them said. "That's what we made him mayor for. The Communist Party would kick him out if he showed them any favor like Socialist mayors do."

DORIOT IS AWAY "ON BUSINESS"

Jacques Doriot, the Communist mayor of Saint Denis, was away on important business, I was told when I called at the City Hall. He was, in fact, consulting with his bosses, like most mayors do. But very different bosses from those to whom capitalist mayors bow the knee.

Doriot was not in conference with the Chamber of Commerce, with any of the local employers or bankers, nor even with the French equivalent of the Rotarians or Kiwanians. A Communist mayor cannot maintain any of the personal contacts with such elements that our American "Socialist" mayors rejoice in. Not that attempts are not made to corrupt even Communist mayors. The boss will go to the devil himself if it means more profits. But he can't get beyond the first "How d'y do" with a mayor who is subject to the iron discipline of the Communist Party.

* * *

WHEN I asked where I might find the mayor, I was told that he was reporting to a meeting of the unemployed at the Theatre Municipal Public Auditorium). There I found the hall packed to the doors with thousands of unemployed. Leaders of the Unemployed Council and of the red trade unions were on the platform. Jacques Doriot, the mayor, was speaking. He reported not only as mayor of St. Denis but as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, for the French workers have a dozen Communist representatives in the body which corresponds to Congress in the United States.

THE FIGHT FOR RELIEF

Doriot linked up the local problems of the unemployed with the national campaign of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils for jobless relief. He went into the greatest detail about the relief work in St. Denis, showing what was being done to get the largest possible amount of unemployment insurance for the greatest possible number. (In France there is a law that grants a miserably inadequate amount to a strictly limited number of jobless.) He reported the efforts to make things more convenient for the nists locally and nationally to get fight being made by the Communsome degree of satisfaction for the many grievances of the unemployed.

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BUT at no time did our Communist mayor attempt to "kid" the workers with the "Socialist" demagogy that by voting any particular way and leavng things up to the "good" men elected they can really better their conditions. On the contrary, he told them that only through struggle and by their own organized power and militancy can the workers wring any concessions from the ruling class—and that only so can they gain the increased strength and confidence necessary for the final overthrow of capitalism.

NO JIMMY WALKER WISE-CRACKS

It was remarkable to see the close interest and approval of those rows upon rows of poorly-clad, toil-worn unemployed. They had not come to listen to the wisecracks of any Jimmy Walker, trying to turn away their attention from the root of their troubles; they had not come to listen to the promises of some windy demagogue, offering to do all sorts of things "for them" if they would only let him nose in at the public trough. They had come to listen to a trusted working class leader who was telling them what they could do for themselves, to a leader who was fighting with them, consulting with them, not hiding the difficulties but heartening them in the struggle against them. There seemed to be a unanimity of feeling between speaker and audience such as I had never expected to see at an open mass meeting of unemployed addressed by a mayor.

* * *

ABOUT twelve of the suburbs of Paris have Communist mayors and there are some 100 such towns throughout France. The Communist administrations prevent evictions of the jobless. They fight in season and out of season for the maximum relief. They co-operate with the Unemployed Councils in the provision of free meals. They build decent apartments for the workers wherever they can and open up parks for the children. This year at Ivry, a Paris suburb of 50,000 with a Communist mayor, two months vacations at the seashore have been organized for 500 workers' children; their parents pay only according to their means.

There are many more "Socialist" than Communist cities in France, but there is little to distinguish a Socialist Party mayor from any other capitalist mayor. He wines and dines with the bosses like our American Socialist mayors. He promises to do things "for" the unemployed but fights them like any other capitalist bureaucrat when they try to do anything for themselves; whereas the Communist mayor not only urges the workers to fight for themselves but himself leads their struggles.

A VITAL DISTINCTION

It is true that some Socialist mayors (for that matter, mayors of other capitalist parties) engage in some projects that at first sight seem similar to those undertaken by Communist mayors. But there is this vital distinction. The Socialist mayor makes only those concessions to the unemployed that they can force from him by organized struggle, and a soup kitchen, for instance, that he may start will be administered from above. A Communist mayor, on the other hand, works out the problem with the unemployed themselves, as I saw Doriot doing, and the projects undertaken are jointly administered by the Unemployed Council and the city.

The power of Communist mayors is strictly limited by capitalist law, however. In the first place, the police power is completely out of their hands in any of the larger cities; only in the quite small towns does the mayor control the police. Then the Communist administration has to meet the opposition of the capitalist state in everything it undertakes. For building projects, for instance, or unemployment relief, where funds are supposed to be supplied jointly by city and state, the higher authorities are always finding excuses for denying funds to Communist cities. In Ivry they even refuse to build a needed subway extension so long as a Communist administration is in office.

* * *

BUT Communism thrives on meeting and overcoming capitalist opposition, and the fighting leadership of Communist mayors and workers' organizations with which they co-operate wins many benefits for the workers. And perhaps the greatest benefit of all is the increased confidence in its historic destiny which the working class gains through each well-fought struggle with the capitalist class, whatever the field of battle.

"THE STRIKE"

STORY OF DREDGING FLEET STRUGGLE—1905

By PETER NIKIFOROV

SYNOPSIS

The author, Nikforov, a Bolshevik, tells how he got a job on the dredging fleet at Kerch Straits. He forms a small circle of young workers which gathers recruits, and which begins to win over the older workers by carrying through a campaign for a nine-hour day and by staging a successful May Day strike. A strike committee is formed, and a list of demands are drawn up for the next strike. These demands include a 30-40 per cent wage raise, and recognition of a workers committee. A delegation is chosen to present these demands.

* * *

INSTALLMENT SIX

On the evening of May 4, on finishing work, each member of the crews of the ships was handed a copy of the demands which the delegation had announced to the port administration.

On handing the demands to the Superintendent of the Port, the delegation declared that "tomorrow at 12 o'clock an answer must be given; if these demands are not fulfilled, the workers will leave their work." The Port Superintendent went up in the air: "How can this be...without any warning... and you know that foreign ships will arrive in the Straits within a week, and we are holding up the dredging. You think they'll thank us in Petersburg...."

"That all depends on you," answered the president of the delegation. "If you satisfy all our demands, the workers will stay on the job and the foreign ships will not be held up in the Straits."

The delegation took leave of the Superintendent and went away.

That night there was a meeting of all the workers, at which I pointed out the difficulties that must be overcome in the struggle. I told them that concessions were possible on the part of the administration, but that they would try afterwards to clear out those workers who had taken an active part in the affair, and that therefore we must at all events try to get the workers' committee. Several of the older men declared: "It was hard to get us out on a thing like this, but now we're out, we must hold tight; you worked hard with us to get us to move; we've shortened our working day, and we'll get some more improvements...."

Next morning the ship's commander summoned me to his cabin and said: "By order of the Port Superintendent I have to dismiss you; take your pay." I said I would not be paid off until I was told of the grounds for my dismissal.

* * *

It was quite clear that the administration considered me to be the organizer of the whole business and had decided to get rid of me quickly and try to smash the strike that was coming to a head. The commander declared that he would report my refusal to be paid off to the Port Superintendent.

The "revelation" made by the Superintendent that foreign ships would soon arrive in the Straits, I decided to use to the utmost. On arriving in the Straits, the foreigners would doubtless demand to be allowed to pass through the Straits, or to be compensated for the loss caused by delay. And many ships were expected, because the wheat export season had begun for Rostov.

PLANS OF STRIKE COMMITTEE

I explained all this to the Strike Committee and the members of the delegation, and we decided to draw the attention of the workers to the pressure that might be brought because of the foreigners. In further negotiations with the administration, the delegation decided to use this circumstance to the full.

Just before 12 o'clock Engineer Bulko, sent by the Port Superintendent, came on board the "Shumsky" and declared that the Superintendent would examine the "petition" and satisfy all acceptable demands; the workers were ordered to resume work.

The wrokers, grouped around the engineers, burst out all together:

"Tell him to come across with everything written down in the demands—we want no promises; we don't believe words, tell him to sign it."

"Hi! stop work, there's nothing there worth listening to; let him talk with the delegates."

Quickly the white chalking appeared again on the funnels and decks, the "Shumsky" siren sounded and was answered by the siren on all other boats. At 12 o'clock on May 5 all the workers on the entire fleet, with the exception of all administrative personnel and the boatswains, left their work. Bulko, aghast at the reply of the workers and the turn affairs had taken, understood nothing of what the workers were doing around him, since they had never let drop in his presence a word of any sort of dissatisfaction and he had always considered them tame and obedient. He aimlessly wrung his hands and muttered hoarsely: "What's up, what's the matter?"

* * *

I WAS standing not far from the engineer and also watching, only with extreme joy, how the workers swarmed in little groups over the gang-planks from the boats, and streamed off from the short down the side-streets; I had not expected such a solid turnout.

"The first victory, Mr. Bulko, is ours. Report this to the Port Superintendent."

Bulko swung round abruptly towards me and glared into my eyes:

"And who are you?"

"That's a fitter, Malakanov," hurriedly answered the captain.

"Malakanov? Why hasn't he been dismissed?"

"He refused to be paid off, and demands to know the legal grounds."

"Dismiss him immediately. . . ."

"There's plenty of time, Mr. Bulko; we'll settle accounts after the strike. And meanwhile, here's your very good health, sir!" I raised my dirty old cap, bowed slightly to him, and we went off in a crowd to the short.

I was walking as if on air. I was filled with the joy of victory, and yet with alarm for the outcome of the strike.

BEFORE THE SUPERINTENDENT

Two days later the delegation presented itself before the Port Superintendent and asked what he had to say to their demands. The Chief himself did not come out, but Engineer Bulko appeared, and declared that the Port Superintendent considered it unnecesary to answer such impertinent demands. We went away. The next day we heard from the telegraph operator, a friend of Andrew's, that a telegram had been received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry asking why work had been discontinued and saying that the work of dredging the Straits should be resumed immediately. On the fifth day of the strike we were informed that the Superintendent was inviting delegates from the workers to see him. We thought out the matter together and decided to send one of our delegates to find out why the Superintendent was inviting us. Our envoy returned and reported that he wanted to talk over our demands.

* * *

WE went to see him, and he said that he was prepared to satisfy half our demands, but the other half had to be considered further. I answered him at once: "Consider the matter further, and we'll go on waiting a bit longer." Flushing with embarrassment the Superintendent quietly asked the name of my ship and my own name. I said my name was Malakanov; the Superintendent jumped up from the table and shouted: "You have been dismissed and I have no wish to talk to you." But the rest of the delegates declared that Malakanov had not been paid off, and moreover had been chosen as delegate by all the workers on the fleet, and that if the Superintendent refused to negotiate with him, then the negotiations would be broken off altogether. Bulko, standing at his elbow, burst out: "The yids have brought them all over." His attitude so infuriated me that I hurled myself at him with clenched fists; he jumped in fright over the table and hid behind the Superintendent. I seized the paperweight and almost let it fly at the coward. The Superintendent lost his nerve; he raised both his arms and waved them about, gabbing: "Gentlemen, gentlemen, calm yourselves . . . let us begin . . ."

The vile appearance of the intimidated engineer and the comical sight of the Superintendent coiled me down, and I dropped my arm with the paperweight. After this scene, the Superintendent dropped the question regarding my right to be a delegate; we were seated around the table and the engineer was sent away.

(To Be Continued)

Olgin Article on USSR Education Taken from "Soviet Russia Today"

The article, "Education — Soviet Style," by Moissaye J. Olgin, printed in the Daily Worker of August 27, was reprinted from the September issue of "Soviet Russia Today." The credit line was omitted by mistake. The September issue of the magazine also included articles on education by Joseph Freeman, and John D. Heron, and an article by Corliss Lamont on recognition, as well as one on White Guards, Blackguards and War Mongers, by A. A. Heller, book reviews and 40 photographs.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."

LENIN.